THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 8. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 1ST, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. MICHAEL SICHEL in our firm ceases on the 30th April, 1867.

Mr. JAMES WHEATLEY and Mr. ADOLPHUS ZIMMERN are this day admitted partners in our firm, which Mr. FREDERICK C. ADAMS ceases to sign per procuration.

REISS & Co.

6ju 2961 China and Japan, 1st May, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM BIRT has been admitted a partner in our firm.

PRIMROSE & Co.

31my 2960 Shanghai, 1st May, 1867.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. HARCOURT WILLIAM HARDY in England, Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.

tf 2871 Shanghai, 25th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD BATTY PARK was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1867.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

14jy 2797 Shanghai, 15th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. PETER HAZEON in our Firm ceased on 31st December 1866.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.

9ju 2442 Shanghai, 8th March, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO Junr., and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.

30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE's authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BIRLEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.

tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.

tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.

tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

INSURANCES.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROUST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*

tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.

8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

INSURANCES.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company, on Foreign and Chinese Buildings and their contents, at the current rates of premium.

FRAZAR & Co.,
Agents.

6ju 3127 Shanghai, May 23rd, 1867.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.

tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Chefoo Lighthouse.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st *day of May*, 1867, a BRIGHT FIXED LIGHT will be shewn from sunset to sunrise on the highest point of the largest Island of the "Kung Tung Tau" group, at the entrance of Chefoo Harbour.

The Light is 240 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible at a distance of from 15 to 20 miles.

True bearings from the undermentioned places to the Lighthouse, as given by H.B.M. Gunboat *Insolent.*

White Rock	N. 50	25	W.
North Rock	S. 50	20	W.
Chefoo Cape	S. 58	00	E.
Sentry Rock	S. 60	00	E.
Tower on Yentai Hill	N. 83	10	E.
Knob Point	N. 52	30	E.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Chefoo, 1st April, 1867.

T. G. LUSON,
Actg. Commissioner of Customs.

6ju 2962

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Shanghai Agency.

I have this day taken charge of the above Agency.

H. WALLICH,
Manager.

22ju 2829 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1867.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

17my 3066 May 18th, 1867.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)

Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.

tf 650

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"

TO BE HAD ONLY OF

HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.

17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th instant, Mrs. GADENRATH, of a son, still born.

On the 26th instant, Mrs. E. A. FABRIS, of a son.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on 24th May, CARL HEINRICH FRIEDRICH MEYER, a native of Hamburg, aged 25 years, of fever.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (tel.)..April 18		Hankow,.....	May 27
Hongkong, ...May 23		Nagasaki,.....	„ 22
Tientsin, ... „ 24		Yokohama,.....	May 16

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... Feb. 26 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... „ 23 } April 5th.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.	I.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	ft. in.				″ ″	°
May 18 L.W.	8.42	12.05	S. S. E.	2	b	29.90	73
„ 18 H.W.	0.53	20.09	E. S. E.	1	b	29.89	77
„ 19 L.W.	9.22	12.06	„	2	b	29.87	75
„ 19 H.W.	1.30	20.06	„	4	b	29.85	76
„ 20 L.W.	9.54	12.07	S.EbyE.	4	b	29.87	76
„ 20 H.W.	1.52	20.07	S.E byS.	3	r	29.84	74
„ 21 L.W.	10.20	12.03	S. by E.	3	r	29.78	75
„ 21 H.W.	2.26	20.00		2	c	29.76	80
„ 22 L.W.	10.42	13.02	E. S. E.	4	c	29.78	77
„ 22 H.W.	2.53	20.04	„	4	b	29.73	79
„ 23 L.W.	11.14	13.12	S. E.	1	r	29.70	77
„ 23 H.W.	3.17	20.01	N. by E.	1	r	29.67	74
„ 24 L.W.	11.48	17.07	N.N.W.	9	b	29.89	70
„ 24 H.W.	4.20	21.00	North	8	b	29.90	67

EXPLANATION.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. "Yung Hai An," from Hongkong,—Mr. Lovell and 38 Chinese. Per str. "Malacca," from Hongkong,—Mrs. Dunwoodie, Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. and Mrs. Dow, Messrs. Green, H. Fraser, E. Cossumbhoy, Fairburn, Jenner, Brandt, Commander Swann, and 61 Chinese. Per str. "Vulcan," from Foochow,—Mr. Anderson, and 15 Chinese. Per str. "Suwo-Nada," from Hongkong—Mrs. Dancnberg and child, Mr. J. M. Smith. Deck—3 Europeans, 2 Parsees and 98 Chinese. Per "Ying-tze-fei," from Tientsin,—Mr. Henly, Prussian Legation, and 50 Chinese. Per "Fusi-Yama" from Chinkiang,—Mr. Salter. Per "Gossamer," from London,—Mr. J. Wood. Per "Sir Lancelot," from London,—Messrs. Liffin and McQueen.

DEPARTED.—Per "Ganges," for Yokohama,—Mrs. Dunwoodie, Messrs. Brandt, C. A. Lovett, and Morris.

ONE of P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Thursday, the 6th instant.

THE London Mail of the 26th April, due in Hongkong on the 6th June, and here on the 11th.—It arrived last year on the 11th June, per *Singapore*.

THE French Mail of April 19th, due in Hongkong on the 29th May and here on the 4th of June. It arrived last year on the 2nd of June, per M. I. "*Labourdonnais*."

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* SINGLE NUMBERS, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—FIVE COPIES, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

THE publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 1 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1867.

CHEFOO is anxious to be made a free port. Relying on its advantageous position for trade with the North of Japan, the Corea, the Russian possessions on the Amoor, and more especially with the interior of the province in which it is situated, it claims that a great increase in its commerce would inevitably result from such a measure, while no loss to the Chinese revenue would ensue. "The same organisation employed to collect the transit dues on foreign merchandise sent into the interior from this, could serve to collect the tariff duties at the barriers which nature has placed round the port; and, by this advance in the path of free trade there is no doubt that a much larger quantity of goods would be imported here than has hitherto been, and a corresponding increase in the fiscal revenue of the empire would result." The proposition, in fact, is simply to do away with the foreign Customs tariff on goods entering and leaving the port, while the transit dues levied on produce coming in from, and imports passing out to, the interior would remain in force. The suggestion is a bold one, and would, no doubt, give the stimulus to trade which its authors foresee. But on what ground does Chefoo claim an advantage from which its sister ports are excluded? If the entrepôt for the North of Japan and the Yellow River, is entitled to exemption from Customs restrictions, surely the port of transhipment for the South of Japan and the Yangtze may claim equal rights: Here, at the outset, we conceive, lies a fatal objection to the scheme. If one treaty port is made free, all must be so. On no plea whatsoever, could the Foreign Ministers ask, nor the Chinese Government grant Chefoo an exclusive privilege. Chefoo will probably reply—speak, then, for yourselves, as we are speaking for ourselves. And the question opened up is, in fact, a very important one, intimately affecting the working of Article XXVIII of the treaty of Tientsin. The opinion is held by many, that the attempt to impose a foreign Customs system on the Coast, and to modify the native system in the interior, has—so far as foreign interests are concerned—been a signal failure. The provisions of that article in regard to transit dues have been allowed to become a dead letter, and local squeezes are levied as before. It is urged, in fact, that the attempt to engraft Western practice on the Eastern stem has resulted in an additional burden; and that the arrangement which has led to this result—undertaken in the vain hope of changing by a stroke of the pen the fiscal system of the country—or rather of introducing two fiscal systems, one applying to foreigners and foreign goods, the other continuing to apply to natives—had better be abandoned. The Chinese have adjusted the difficulty, so far as regards themselves, by placidly accepting the new scale of import duty, and bringing foreigners as well as natives under the old system of local dues, besides. Thus, while they gain the enormously increased revenue which the strict collection of dues, at fixed rates, under foreign surveillance, secures; foreigners miss the compensating advantage they had looked for, in the substitution of fixed transit dues for the heavy local taxes on produce and imports passing to and from the interior. Theorists like John Henry Bridges, who hold that the prevailing features of our intercourse with China have been lawlessness on the part of Western traders, and righteous efforts to control them by the Chinese, —will of course argue that we ought to submit willingly to this inconvenience, in the hope of proving the superior standard of morality that we claim. He holds that "Orientals may well shrink from contact with men who destroy the ties which bind their life together, leaving nothing to replace them; who annihilate their institutions and call it commercial enlightenment." But it would rather seem that while we have enlightened the Chinese as to the means of collecting a Customs revenue vastly greater than would have been raised under their own system, we have failed not only to annihilate but to impinge on, the institutions which so successfully impede our commerce with the interior. We would not, for a moment, be understood to advocate an off-hand return to the old system which prevailed before 1858. But we do think a less one-sided arrangement than the present should be devised—an arrangement which has helped them to secure a revenue that would otherwise have passed into the pockets of local mandarins and which, it is not too much to say, has mainly enabled them to pay off the indemnity. The re-consideration of this Article and of its working, will be an important object in the approaching revision of the treaty.

Whatever may be the result of these negociations, neither Chefoo nor Shanghai is likely, we fear, to attain to the dignity of a free port. But the memorial sketches out other prospects for it which are more likely to be realized. Being the only northern port which is not closed by ice during the winter, it does possess advantages as an entrepôt of trade which will be greatly enhanced whenever railway communication in China becomes a reality. It seems to be the natural port of transhipment for goods passing up the Yellow River; and, if connected with Tsinan and the Grand Canal, would acquire another inlet for imports that would place it in constant communication with extensive districts of Northern China.

Summary of News.

Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK arrived here from the North on the 23rd inst., and left for Hankow on the 28th.

Several changes are, we learn, likely to occur shortly in the Consular staff at this port. Mr. Markham is spoken of as likely to assume charge of the Chinkiang Consulate, and Mr. Alabaster that of Chefoo; while Mr. Forrest assumes the post of vice-Consul at Shanghai.

The Che-hsien's recent unjust punishment of a native policeman has formed the subject of remonstrances by the Municipal Council, who request an apology and declare that they cannot be responsible for the good order of the settlement if their police are to be liable to such treatment at the hands of the native authorities. We hear that Sir Rutherford Alcock has had communication with the Taotai on the subject, and that a strong remonstrance has been addressed to His Excellency by the Treaty Consuls.

A memorial to Sir Rutherford Alcock is in course of preparation, begging him to exert his influence with the Chinese authorities to secure the establishment of a river police.

The defendant in the case McLarty *v.* Macfarlane reported in our last issue objects to the remark regarding his "amusing endeavour to evade responsibility by silence, and its signal failure." He was perfectly aware, he says, that, "as owner, he must be liable, whether his ownership was proved in Court or not. The ship was in the port, and a fresh action could have been taken against her, her captain, and agents, so that all he could have effected by concealing his ownership, was to cause delay." The defendant certainly did show disinclination to admit ownership, inasmuch as he sat silently while the plaintiffs' were endeavouring to fix him with this responsibility; and eventually urged that they had failed in their object. We characterised this procedure, however, and its eventual discomfiture, as 'amusing'—not intending to impute any impropriety to Captain Macfarlane. On the contrary, he had an undoubted right to cast the onus of proof on his antagonist. The only result was delay, which might have been avoided. Judgment has since been given by the Court in favour of the Plaintiff.

We are glad to learn that a scheme is on foot for the resuscitation of the Shanghai Club. A meeting of Recreation Fund shareholders called, we presume, for the purpose of discussing the prospects of that unfortunate property, failed; only two members putting in an appearance. Evidently, the Fund is looked on as hopelessly sunk, and shareholders are disposed to take no further trouble about it.

The well-known Tientsin pony *Sadowa* has been sold at auction for Tls. 500.

The Municipal debt to the Comptoir d'Escompte has been paid off.

The Customs Returns of Imports into Shanghai, during April, show an increase in Grey Shirtings from 186,449 pieces to 204,092; but a falling off in White Shirtings from 30,384 to 25,650. *T*-Cloths have risen from 3,990 to 43,013. American Drills stand at 46,010 pieces against *nil*. Camlets have fallen from 15,139 pieces to 5,180; Long Ells from 11,260 to 7,400. But Lustres have sprung from 14,968 to 43,793. Only 4,349 peculs of iron, and 1,042 peculs of lead have been imported, against 10,360 and 15,203 peculs respectively.

The destruction of bridges on the Woosung road has been a constant subject of complaint, since the road was first completed. They are perpetually being mended, and, as constantly, do the villagers steal the planking of which they are constructed. A short time ago, the Paoshanhsien was induced to promise that he would instruct the Tipaos to restrain these eccentricities within his district; but his promise has either been never carried out, or was ineffectual; for now, again, the cry of dilapidation is raised. One main bridge has, we believe, been broken by the tide; but others have, as usual, been picked to pieces by the Chinese. The Council have again sought the interference of the Taotai, who has deputed a magistrate to enquire into the matter and promised to pay Tls 500 towards the repairs.

The Tea market at HANKOW was opened by Messrs. Overweg & Co., who settled 4 Chops at Tls. 31½ to 32, only one of which had any pretensions to finest quality. This price was thought to be too high to be maintained. And, in effect, we hear that several more chops have since been settled, at prices varying from Tls. 29.50 to Tls. 31.50. The tea is considered inferior in quality to last year's growth.

Our CHEFOO correspondent mentions a report that the French are likely to go to Corea in the spring, in company with the Americans. We subjoin a copy of a despatch addressed by the residents to Sir Rutherford Alcock, when he lately passed through this port.

A TIENTSIN correspondent says.—The whole of the North of China in the interior is suffering much from drought, and the mandarins in every district are every few days visiting the temples to pray for rain. At Tientsin the food of the people has risen considerably in price; and grain is being imported as fast as possible from the Leao-tung promontory. Besides what has come in junks, one foreign vessel has just arrived bringing a cargo of millet. Owing to the want of water in the canals from here to the interior, laden junks cannot transport their cargoes. The stoppage in the transport of imports on the water routes, has caused the Shanse traders to cease buying, and at present there has literally nothing been done by them in imports. Some Tientsin and Peking dealers have been buying to a very small extent a few imports, but the business alone almost amounts to nothing in comparison with what would be done if the Shanse men were operating. Rates quoted in the circulars may be considered under these circumstances almost nominal for British and American manufactures. In the opium market there is however some life, and sales of Malwa were made yesterday evening at an improvement upon the last quotations from this side, but at a fall on the rates of the previous days, some holders having given way in order to realize.

The Taze-chuh-lin anchorage is crowded with sailing vessels which have lately arrived from the South of China and Japan, with Southern Chinese and Japanese produce. As there are scarcely any exports offering, nearly all these vessels must leave for Newchwang and Chefoo in ballast. On the evening of the 17th instant, news reached this of the death of Sir Erin Farquhar, H. B. M. Charge d' Affaires at Peking. He was present at the Tientsin races in the begining of the month, in the best of health, and his death is much regretted by every one in Tientsin. He is said to have died of typhus fever.

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Editorial Selections.

RUSSIA AND THE FOREIGN CUSTOMS.

THERE are some curious reports in circulation relative to the attitude of Russia with regard to the Foreign Customs in China, which it is just as well that the public should have cleared up. It has been stated by well informed persons that the Chinese Government, acting in concert with Mr. Hart, the Chief Superintendent of Customs, intended last year to establish a Custom-house under Foreign inspection at Chang-Kia-Kiu, or one of the northern frontier towns through which the bulk of the Russian export and import trade passes between that empire and China. The subject was seriously discussed at Peking, as being very desirable to apply the same means for collecting revenue from the Russian trade, that are now employed for levying duties on other foreign nations, and also to collect by such means more exact statistics of the Russian trade than are now known to the public. It was confidently expected that the opening of the Russian frontier Foreign Custom-house would have taken place this spring; but, for some reason which has not yet transpired, the establishment of the useful institution has been adjourned *sine die*.

Now there can be no doubt that the Chinese Government have a perfect right to establish a Foreign Custom-house at Chang-Kia-Kiu, or in any frontier town even close to Russian territory; and there can be no doubt that such an establishment would be a desirable measure, both on the ground of revenue and for acquiring reliable information about the value and extent of Russian trade. The only matter of surprise about this is, why the Chinese Government, when considering such a measure, did not decide to place their Foreign Custom-house at Urga (Kurun), instead of opening it at Chang-Kia-Kiu. By establishing it at Urga they would have taken it nearly four hundred miles nearer to the Russian commercial town of Kiachta, and thereby secured the assistance of Foreigners to consolidate their authority at Urga, where, under the counter influence of Russia, it is now gradually diminishing. The fact that the Chinese government have postponed realising their intentions, allows it to be supposed that the Russian government object to see a Foreign Custom house close to their frontiers. The reasons why they should do so are obvious. The first result of such an institution would be that the Russian merchants, instead of having to deal with venal and weak Mandarins, would have to account for every package of merchandise that passed the frontier, with upright and strict supervisors of trade; and such a change might cause bickerings and ruffle the friendly relations at present existing. Besides this minor inconvenience, an important political grievance might arise from the presence of intelligent Europeans, devoted to the cause of the Chinese government, close to the Russian territory; as these would not only be able to watch acutely every movement of their Muscovite neighbours and report the same to the Tsung-li-yamun, but also furnish their Chinese employers with practical modern means to withstand and prevent the encroachments on the Northern frontiers of the Empire, that the Russians are now making unobservedly. In fact, the establishment of a Foreign Custom house at Chang-Kia-Kiu or at Urga would be an advanced guard, constantly overlooking the Russians' movements, and a check to their intrigues. It is hardly to be imagined therefore that a powerful nation like Russia, accustomed to trade across the Chinese frontier for so many years without any other hindrance except the mild squeezes of Chinese Mandarins, would submit to see a system introduced, totally at variance with their former usages, and pregnant with political results adverse to their influence in that region.

There is no use in dissimulating the political tendency of the Foreign Customs in China. Whether the result that will be obtained by its working may be good or bad, is quite beside the present question. The institution certainly exists under the fostering care of the British Government, and it must consequently be supposed to be favourable to British interests; but the inevitable result of its continued existence will be a political influence and guidance acquired by its members over Chinese affairs. The late introduction by the Foreign Customs of scientific Europeans (none of whom are Russians) to Peking,—for educating the ruling classes of the Chinese Empire, not only in the peaceful arts and sciences, but in the principles and practice of modern military tactics—certainly confirms this view of the political status they are acquiring. It may suit all American and European nations, except Russia, to uphold the system of this nucleus for introducing political changes in China; but it would be hard to say what motive Russia could have in desiring its extension towards its frontier, except that it might bring about complications sufficient to justify a further increase of its territory.

With all this, however, it cannot be questioned that the Chinese Government possesses the right to establish a Foreign Custom-house anywhere it likes within its own jurisdiction, and it may be considered desirable that it should be done in this particular instance. Still, the Russian Government may feel themselves justified, on the ground of political expediency, in preventing such a system taking root on their threshold; and the fact of the Foreign Custom-house for Chang-Kia-Kiu not being opened after its desirability had been admitted at Peking, looks as if Russia had actually questioned the right of the Chinese to do so. The consequences of this are too important to be overlooked. If Russia maintains that the Chinese government has not this right as regards Russian trade, British merchants may reasonably urge that they are more strictly treated than Russian traders, who would thus be exempt from the rigorous collection of duties by the Foreign Customs, to which they are now bound to submit. If the Chinese government acquiesce in the Russian denial of their right in this case, it would be equal to an abdication of that right in the open ports; for, by the favored nation clause in the treaty, British merchants are to enjoy the same immunities as any other foreign treaty power.

This subject will no doubt come up for further discussion when the Treaties are revised, and attention having been thus early drawn to it, a thorough ventilation of the whole question may be expected.

THE NEWCHWANG CONSULATE.

COMPLAINTS reach us from Newchwang, of delay in winding up the affairs of Messrs. Maitland Bush & Co.'s bankruptcy. The firm became insolvent, we believe, in the autumn of last year. All necessary preliminary measures were then taken, and due notice given to creditors to enable them to file claims by the 15th April this year, for which date the first meeting was fixed. The necessary formalities appear to have been, then, gone through, and every known claimant is now represented. Yet both bankrupt and creditors complain that matters do not progress. At a distance from the spot, we cannot of course judge what difficulties beset the case, nor how far successive adjournments for the purpose of further research into its legal merits may be necessary. At a first glance, the case does not seem likely to present many difficulties. It is intelligible that, in a failure like Fletcher & Co.'s, where the complicated accounts of three partnerships, extending over a number of years, have to be unravelled, delay should unavoidably occur. But Messrs. Maitland Bush, we believe, only commenced trading in 1862, and as theirs has been principally a commission business, it would seem likely that their accounts must be simple, and the winding up process easy. All claimants too, of whatever class, seem anxious to hasten this result. As we remarked before, however, technical difficulties may exist which are hidden from our knowledge, and not appreciated by the parties concerned. We can therefore only deal with the one avowed ground of delay—press of other business in the Consulate.

The tendency of recent legislation has been to facilitate the relief of an insolvent from his burden of debt, in order that he may begin the world anew, free from responsibility. It is hard that official delays should impede the process by which the law enables this object to be attained. And in this view the bankrupts may fairly demur to the principle implied in the Consul's enquiry, whether they "supposed the British Government would lay aside important business, to attend to the affairs of *one man*." The phrase is grandiloquent; and, were H. M. Consul at Newchwang in the position once occupied by Sir Harry Parkes at Shanghai—of having really onerous diplomatic and judicial functions to discharge—might convey some meaning. But, as applied to Newchwang, where the Consular duties are notoriously light; where only twenty British residents claim watchful surveillance, and where ice bars all trade during five months of the year—the expression is simply ridiculous. The difficulty, one would imagine, must be to find occupation. Even the excitement once afforded by sword-wracks has died out, and a case of bankruptcy must be a delightful incident in the dull stagnation of ordinary official life. If the affairs of the British Government or nation were really likely to suffer, from the undue absorption of consular time, there might be some excuse for setting aside, in their behalf, the interest of "one man;" though the one man would still have strong ground of complaint that his individual interests should so suffer. But as we imagine that no such danger impends; that England will continue to exist as a nation, and the business of Downing Street still progress, even should the excessive labour involved in the solution of this one bankruptcy, distract the attention of H. B. M.'s Newchwang Consul, for one month, from his other labours, we sympathise with the "one man," whose anxieties are being protracted. If Mr. Meadows' duties be really so onerous that he cannot afford time to unravel judicial cases, a branch of the Supreme Court might be established at Newchwang for the purpose. But in any case, it is unfair that either bankrupts or creditors should suffer from delay.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

WITH the vivid recollection still before us, of a warning received some five months ago against slandering Chinese officials, we are almost afraid to criticize the conduct of the Che-hsien in the affair of the native policeman who lately fell under his magisterial displeasure. We were told we might indulge in a "proper discussion of public affairs;" but we have no faith in our own discrimination. Chinese notions of right and wrong are so eccentric, that the Che-hsien may hold us guilty of "repeating baseless slander against the authorities," when we thought we were within the limits of propriety. The case itself, however, suggests one prospect of escape. As he wreaked dire vengeance on a policeman for the act of Mr. Smith, he may possibly avenge on a native coolie, the libellous strictures of a journal.

The Che-hsien's treatment of Le-kyung might suggest an interesting essay on the glorious elasticity of Chinese criminal law, and the irresponsibility of its administrants. A European magistrate who sentenced a prisoner to five hundred lashes on the evidence which led to their infliction on the unhappy Chinaman, would probably subject himself to reprisals. And policemen who made statements so evidently and malignantly false as those of the Che-hsien's runners, would probably find their malice redound to their own grief. A Che-hsien, however, is of course above censure; and the post of runner to a Chinese magistrate's yamen implies full liberty to commit every species of iniquity, unchecked. Only one qualification is necessary—ability to make a livelihood without appeal to the magisterial funds. There is no need to fear detection. A slight punishment may be awarded to gratify barbarian idiosyncracies in regard to squeezing; but this will not be regarded as any disqualification for further employment. The victim will not only be restored to favour, but warmly aided to wreak vengeance on his accusers whenever opportunity offers. The men who, in the present instance, accused Le-kyung of perpetually thwarting them in their duties and preventing their execution of the Che-hsien's orders, were convicted twelve months ago, before the Mixed Court, of squeezing, and sentenced to a short period of purification in the cangue, after which they at once resumed their duties. Le-kyung was instrumental in their conviction on that occasion, and an explanation is thus afforded of the motive which prompted his arrest and punishment on the 11th instant. It is quite immaterial that he was in the Police Station all the time, and neither did nor could interfere. The wrath of the Che-hsien was excited; a victim was offered him; the immaculate word of the runners was pledged for his guilt,—and their vengeance was gratified. So far the whole affair is clearly intelligible. The runners had a spite against Le-kyung, which they took this opportunity of gratifying; and the Che-hsien, nothing loth to vent his wrath, enquired not too closely into the grounds of his accusation. But why the unhappy wretch should have been visited with an additional hundred blows, for trying to exculpate himself, does not appear so clearly. Instances are related of despairing lovers recognising living likenesses to long lost forms, and transferring to them the affections previously monopolised by the dead. Did the Che-hsien bestow those hundred blows on "the foreigner" to whose shoulders Le-kyung wished to transfer the blame? Did he conjure up in his mind the writhing form of a barbarian, while the torture was in progress? or, having avenged the majesty of the law in the first instance, did he give the additional hundred blows *pour encourager les autres*—as a cumulative warning to other Municipal policemen who might be tempted to unwise interference?

We admit that the Che-hsien had just cause for irritation at the forcible interference with the execution of his warrant. Whether or not the accusations on which it was issued were truthful; whether the brothel-keeper had been guilty of the offence charged against him, or whether it were trumped up, as too many such accusations are, to punish him for resisting extortion—at least a warrant had been issued, and forcible interference with its execution was an act calculated to arouse strong feelings of anger. Our prevailing impression of Chinese justice may not favour a belief that the charge would have been investigated on its merits; but, as the case was one in which Chinese alone were concerned, no right of interference existed, unless we are prepared to assert the Settlement to be other than Chinese territory. But the unjust punishment of a Chinese servant in foreign employ, is a matter in which we are very deeply interested—more especially, when that servant belongs to so important a class as the Native Municipal Police. Article XIII of the Tientsin treaty provides that no restriction shall be placed on the employment by us, of Chinese subjects in any lawful capacity. But unless we are to exercise a right of enquiring into the treatment of such servants, when they disappear within

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the dark precincts of a Hsien's yamen, this stipulation must become a dead letter. Any amount of unjust punishment may be inflicted, as in the present instance, and a system of terrorism established which would prevent these servants from performing the duties with which they are charged If our police are to be liable to a punishment verging on death, on the mere assertion of scoundrels with whose peculation thay have interfered, an end is put to their utility. They will no longer dare to bring to light, iniquities of which they may become cognisant. In the present instance, it seems clear that the charge against Le-kyung was based on a lie, and prompted by revenge. Carried away, no doubt, by feelings of irritation, the Che-hsien unhappily accepted the allegation without due enquiry, and inflicted on him a punishment, more severe than that which his accusers had incurred for the offence brought home to them through his means.

MISSIONARIES.

"It is magnificent, but it is not war," said the French General who contemplated the Balaclava charge. "It is magnificent but it is not science," might have been appositely remarked by an auditor who sat out the discussion which followed upon the reading of Mr. Forrest's paper last Monday week at the Asiatic Society. The subject which was introduced was one of vast interest; in fact no less important a matter than the usefulness of Christian missionaries in China. One speaker boldly inveighed against the wisdom of "hurling the Scriptures broadcast" amongst the disciples of Confucius, and spoke with contempt of the proficiency of the missionaries in the native language. He added an illustration which was no less apt than telling. "No one," he said, "would venture to write a book in French after a five years residence in Paris, but every missionary after two years study at Peking is prepared to translate "Magee on the Atonement," or the Prophet Isaiah into the Mandarin Dialect." There is unfortunately too much truth in these remarks, and though the most respected and devoted missionary in Shanghai, with a generous warmth replied that, if able scholars did not engage in missionary works, it was owing to the lack of zeal in our Great Universities; an impression prevailed that an unpleasant fact had, somehow, come to the surface.

The real question at issue, however, remained untouched by the speakers. Whose fault is it that missionaries translate books they imperfectly understand; and preach sermons which their auditors listen to with wonder rather than edification? The fault of the missionaries themselves? Certainly not. All these costly and grievous blunders are fairly and justly chargeable on the Public at Home. They refuse to give their support to Missions if their reports be reasonable and candid; but require startling anecdotes, and narratives of impossible achievement. There is a well known story of a Missionary, now in China (though nolonger employed in the work of converting the Heathen) which illustrates our argument very well. This gentleman on arriving in China devoted himself with steady application and determined energy to the study of the language. He did nothing else, wisely considering that, in the words of Bishop Boone, "Chinese was next to Greek;" and consequently his Reports were brief and comparatively unattractive. There were no anecdotes to win the applause of Exeter Hall in those short but conscientious records of studious days. The Secretaries were indignant, and remonstrated. Something effective was required. Mr. —— was solemnly warned and exhorted to greater zeal. He wrote back a sentence which was doubtless received with pious horror; but which, in the opinion of the China world, stamped the writer as an honest man. "I REGRET THAT I CANNOT MAKE FACTS." Now this story speaks volumes. The narrative of days spent with a Dictionary and a Teacher is unreadable. Sermons must be preached, Services held, Conversations engaged in. The man who begins to talk soonest is the most popular man with the authorities at home, because his Reports are the most interesting. Now this is not to be wondered at; and as long as the public are partial to sensational appeals, and give alms spasmodically and not from steady principle, the evil will continue to exist.

The accusation of slovenliness and inaccuracy levelled against the translation of the Bible made by missionaries, was not perhaps in the best taste. The *early* translations of ancient authors into English were by no means first rate. Chapman's Homer makes a poor figure beside Lord Derby's; Dryden's Virgil is less scholarlike than Conuington's. The Thucydides of Hobbes is inferior to that of Dale. Yet Chapman, Dryden, and Hobbes did service in their day. In like manner, the versions of the early sinologues may be useful as guides to the scholars of the present generation. The Chinese Bible which next issues from the press may be far superior to the translation of Dr. Medhurst; but it may owe *something* to it, just as King James's Bible was largely indebted to the translations of Tyndal and Coverdale.

The general interest which the discussion occasioned, suggests a very practical consideration. Could not the authorities of the Asiatic Society permit their rooms to be opened sometimes for the purpose of discussing missionary and other kindred topics. All the gentlemen who spoke last Monday were obliged to curtail their remarks, because all felt that the time of the meeting was being taken up with business not contemplated by the Society. The discussion was one of deep interest, but it had very little to do with Mr. Forrest's paper on Hung-tseu Huen, and it shouldered some "Notes on Entomology" clean out of the room. For the future, then, we hope that the Asiatic Society will be left to go on in its trapquil way; and that when Officials and Missionaries wish to come to an understanding, they will talk over their differences at meetings regularly convened for such a purpose.

CHEFOO.

The following Memorial has been addressed to Sir R. Alcock by the British residents at Chefoo.

To Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.,
British Minister Plenipotentiary in China, &c., &c., &c.

May it please Your Excellency.

We the undersigned British merchants in Chefoo beg most respectfully to approach your Excellency at this your second visit to our port and desire to testify the gratification we feel at seeing Her Majesty's Representative here amongst us.

We cannot help thinking that your Excellency in coming to Chefoo is fulfilling the high and honorable mission confided to you by our Sovereign Lady the Queen, of protecting the interests of British commerce in this part of China, and that you are desirous to be informed of the position and prospects of British trade here.

We are therefore emboldened to submit to your Excellency some observations which we trust will be deemed of sufficient interest to be worthy of your consideration.

Bearing in mind that the object of our presence and commerce in this Empire is best furthered by the maintenance of friendly intercourse with the natives, we have much pleasure in assuring your Excellency that in our commercial and other dealings with the Chinese of this Province we have to record amicable and considerate relations with all those traders with whom we come in contact.

A mutual confidence between the native dealers and us has been cemented, which we have no doubt will result in a continuance of that harmony which is so beneficial to commercial undertakings.

The importance of Chefoo as a central depot for the trade of the North of China, is daily becoming more manifest by the quantites of Merchandize imported here from the other ports in the Gulf of Pecheli for transmission to the Southern Provinces of the Empire, and by the distribution from here of British manufactures through this and the neighbouring Provinces.

We shall see in the present year a new feature in our trade, viz.: the importation of British manufactured goods in vessels coming direct from England to this Port, and by this a fresh impetus and developement to our trade will be given, and the chief object for which our government at so much cost and sacrifice opened Chefoo to British commerce will be attained. We hope that your Excellency will be gratified at the prospect of increase of British trade direct from England to this port, that will thus necessarily accrue.

As soon as the projected railroad from here to *Tsinanfoo* is constructed, Chefoo will become more and more the maritime door of the North of China, and having the advantage of being the only seaport in the North that is open all the year, with a direct import trade with England and a railroad to the interior, will enable it to supply the markets of Shantung, Honan, and Shansi at all times with British manufactures, and obviate the disadvantages which British trade in the North of China now suffers from the ports of Tientsin and Newchwang being closed to business during a considerable part of the year.

We are credibly informed that good coal can be obtained at a place only 20 miles distant from this, and if permission could be got to work these mines, and to construct a tram road in order to bring the coal here, great good would result in many ways to British interests in China, especially in the facilities such a supply of coal would afford to steamers both of the Royal and mercantile marine.

While, however, we are enabled to present to your Excellency this favorable side of our position and prospects here, we regret to be obliged to state that our commercial relations at this Port instead of being encouraged by the Chinese authorities, meet with vexatious obstacles to their developement. Instead of facilities being given us in the import and export of goods by the Customs authorities, in accordance with the spirit of the treaty between the Emperor of China and our Sovereign the Queen, every advantage is taken of the letter of the treaty to interpret it in a harsh sense, and we are constantly threatened with confiscation of our goods on frivolous pretexts and required to submit to the payment of duties amounting to a penalty, owing to the unwillingness of the Customs to meet us in a proper spirit. We are constantly obliged to ask the help of our Consul against the exactions and annoyances that are thus sought to be imposed on us, and we feel them all the more acutely because our own countrymen are the instruments in the hand of the Chinese Government for dealing with us so illiberally.

There are other inconveniences besides to which we are exposed through the non-punishment by the Chinese authorities of criminal attempts made, and injury inflicted upon our property, even although our Consul has endeavoured to make them sensible of their obligations to protect us. We therefore most respectfully beg your Excellency to use your powerful influence to remove these difficulties, which form the principal obstacles to the advancement of British interests here.

We most respectfully beg leave to suggest that the best way to terminate all these difficulties would be to obtain from the Chinese Government that Chefoo should be made a free port. Its geographical position and conformation seem to point it out as an entrepôt for merchandize from abroad, and if these were allowed to be imported free of all duty in the same way as they are in other free ports, no loss to the Chinese revenue would ensue and British Commerce would greatly increase. The same organization now employed to collect the transit dues on foreign merchandize sent into the interior from this, could serve to collect with facility the tariff duties at the barriers which nature has placed round the port, and by this advance in the path of free trade there is no doubt but that a much larger quantity of goods would be imported here than has hitherto been, and a corresponding increase in the fiscal revenue of the Empire would be the result. We fervently look forward to the realization of this plan which would make Chefoo the Imperial Hongkong of the North of China.

Your Excellency's humble servants,

(Here follow the Signatures.)

Chefoo, 18th May, 1867.

H. B. M. SUPREME COURT.

May 28.

Before C. W. Goodwin Esq.

McLarty *v.* Macfarlane.

The evidence in this case was reported in our issue of the 23rd instant. The Court has since delivered the following judgment.

The plaintiff in this case signed articles for a three months voyage to Japan and back from December 19th, 1866, to March 19th, 1867, with a proviso for terminating the agreement if the vessel should be sold in Japan, in which case he was to have a passage found back to Shanghai, and his wages to continue until reaching that port. He alleges that he was wrongfully discharged in Japan, the vessel not having been sold as anticipated, and claims the balance of his wages from January 31st up to which time he was paid, and compensation for the loss of board, lodging and other advantages which he would have had if the engagement had been properly completed. It appears that an attempt was made at Nagasaki to prevail upon the plaintiff to consent to his discharge, upon the ground that the ship was about to be sold. He refused to consent, urging that the contingency by which the agreement was to be terminated, namely the sale of the ship, had not yet arrived, and in fact she has never been sold. No answer was filed, and on the Court requiring the production of the articles, an endorsement appeared thereon, signed by the Consular Office at Nagasaki, certifying that the plaintiff with others had been discharged "by mutual consent." The plaintiff swears that this certificate is incorrect, that he never consented, nor ever signed any discharge as required by the Act; and the Captain, on being called as a witness completely confirms the allegation. Nothing can be more clear than that this certificate was prematurely and improperly endorsed, but the question was raised whether the appearance of this formal attestation upon the back of the articles was not, under the Merchant Shipping Act, to be taken as a decision, at least in favor of the owner. The 175th Section enacts that upon the completion before a Shipping Master of any discharge and settlement, the master or owners and each seaman shall, in the presence of the Shipping Master, sign certain forms of mutual release, and the Shipping Master is to sign and attest the same. A release so signed and attested shall operate as a mutual discharge and settlement of all demands between the parties treated in respect of the past voyage or engagement. A copy of such release certified under the hand of the Shipping Master to be a true copy, shall be receivable in evidence upon any future questions touching such claims as aforesaid, and shall have all the effect of the original of which it purports to be the copy. Now had the release in the present case been signed by the plaintiff, there is no doubt it would have discharged the master and owner, but it is conclusively proved that the plaintiff never did sign it, it never operated as a discharge and settlement, and the certified copy is of no greater force than the original. In passing, I may remark that the discharge of a seaman at a foreign port under an agreement that he shall be sent back, not to a port in Her Majesty's dominions, or a proper port of discharge, is not authorized by the Merchant Shipping Act, and it would be against the duty of a Consul to sanction the re-shipment of a seaman to such a port, where he may become a charge upon the English government. The judgment must be for the plaintiff, for the balance of his wages under the contract from Feb. 1st to March 19th, and he is entitled also to a sum of $45 for board for 36 days at $1.25 a day, and also to the costs (taxed) of this suit.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

May 27th.

Before C. W. Goodwin, Esq.

Re H. Cammidge.

No creditors appeared, and the bankrupt having omitted to file his accounts, the meeting was adjourned till June 10th.

Re Dow & Co.

James Dow appeared personally and prayed that his appearance might be accepted as an adequate surrender, he having been in England and unable to appear before this Court when his partners surrendered.

The application was granted.

U. S. CONSULATE COURT.

May 29th.

United States vs. Comfort Whiting.

The following are the Counts in the Plaint.

That Comfort Whiting, a Citizen of the United States and at present Master of the American Steamship known as the *Yung Hai An*, on or about the 10th and 11th days of May 1867, then being near to and in the port of Ningpo in the Empire of China, maliciously and without a justifiable cause and with an intent to injure, and contrary to his knowledge of duty, did drive away and cause to leave the said vessel one

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James Tyson Godfrey the first officer thereof, against a Statute of the United States and the dignity of the people thereof.

II.—That Comfort Whiting in his said capacity as Master of the said vessel took to sea and kept on board of the said vessel the whole or part of the present crew thereof, having their names placed to illegal articles, which was in direct violation of a Statute of the United States relating to the shipment and discharge of Seamen and of his own knowledge of the law relating thereto, against the dignity of the people of the United States.

III.—That Comfort Whiting, in his capacity aforesaid, did lay his hands upon and use abusive and libellious language against his first officer aforesaid, without provocation.

The Court delivered the following judgment.

In this case the prosecutor was compelled in justice to himself, to bring an action for his illegal discharge by the accused, at Ningpo, from the American str. "Yung-Hai-An." He had refrained from taking legal action whilst at Ningpo, feeling confident of receiving justice at the hands of the owners in Shanghai.

The rules of their service making it necessary to hear the official statement of the accused before giving the prosecutor further employment, were complied with, but such official statement not being satisfactory, a recourse to a judicial investigation became apparent, the means of obtaining a livelihood for his family being at stake.

The evidence clearly showed the prosecutor to have been an efficient and orderly officer, and that no fault has been found with him, since he has been in the employ, except of a frivolous nature, clearly trumped up by the malicious disposition of the accused.

I find the accused guilty of the charge in the first count of the indictment, and sentence him to a fine of one hundred dollars.

The second count charged the prisoner with holding his crew by virtue of illegal shipping articles, placing them entirely at his mercy, and not making known to them their true wording at the time of such signature. I find the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentence him to a fine of fifty dollars.

In respect of the third count, I find the prisoner guilty of the charges, and sentence him to a fine of twenty-five dollars, and publicly reprimand him for his unjust and illegal conduct.

The costs of the action to be paid by the prisoner.

WILLIE P. MANGUM,
U. S. Vice Consul-General.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NEWCHWANG CONSULAR COURT.

15th April.

Before T. T. MEADOWS, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consul.

Re MAITLAND BUSH & Co.

This Firm was adjudged Bankrupt on 28th August, 1866. The first Meeting of Creditors was called for 8th day of October, 1866, notice thereof appeared in the *North-China Daily News* of 28th September, as well as a Notification advising the public that the Consulate Constable shall perform the functions of Messenger of the Court, that the chest of H. M.'s Consulate shall represent the "Bank of England," that the *North-China Daily News* "shall serve the purposes of *London Gazette*." An adjournment was allowed from 8th October to 5th November, when the first meeting took place. The Powers of Attorney were not admitted by the Judge of the Court, because, altho' very fully authorizing the representatives to act for their principals, they did not actually state that power was granted to vote for choice of Assignees. No debts therefore could be proved, but certain Consignments in the hands of the Bankrupts were ordered to be handed to the respective claimants. The Court decided on retaining for the Estate some Iron and Paper, which appeared to be on Joint account, and intimated that any claim for same must be made in the ordinary way by Civil Suit in H.M.'s Court. At this Meeting the Bankrupts received permission to absent themselves from the Port, on their promising to be present at the adjourned meeting to be held 15th April, 1867, the application of Mr. Bush for passage money to take his family to Shanghai being refused by the the Judge, who said he only granted the leave of absence, conditionally on the Bankrupts receiving no allowance whatever from the Estate, although they might engage in any lucrative occupation, and retain what they earned.

Mr. H. E. BUSH, this day surrendered himself; Mr. R. K. Maitland, being unable to leave Shanghai, on account of illness, as per Doctor Parker's Certificate.

Messrs. F. P. KNIGHT and J. E. BUSH, presented their Powers of Attorney (some of them being the same which were refused on 5th November) and they were considered good enough for the proof of debts. All the principal Book Debts were proved, some small English and other amounts for which no Powers of Attorney were sent, although admitted by the Bankrupt in his schedule, being reserved by the Judge, who informed the meeting that he could not decide upon them, as he had not looked at the Law since the previous meeting, 5th November, 1866. The Iron and Paper which had been retained by the Court as belonging to the Estate, five months before, were now handed to the Claimants, viz.: Iron, valued some Tls. 6,000 to Mr. Knight, Attorney for Severs & Co., Hongkong; Paper valued about Tls. 1,000 to Mr. James E. Bush, Attorney for Bourjau, Hübener & Co.; the evidence as to the ownership, being lessened by the absence of one of the Bankrupts, was in every respect the same as that brought before the Court on 5th November. The loss in Interest alone therefore, at 1 per cent, per month for five months is Tls. 350, not to mention Godown rent and other charges.

The JUDGE then adjourned, as he wished to reserve certain points for consideration, and would give early notice of the next Meeting.

17th April.

Messrs. Knight and Bush were informed by H. B. M.'s Consul that he had reversed his decision as to ownership of the Iron and Paper above alluded to, come to on 15th April, and that they must prosecute their Claims by Suits in H. M.'s Court.

7th May.

The JUDGE informed the Meeting, that he had called them before him, although he was very much engaged, and this was his reason for naming so late an hour, (3 p.m.) in consequence of a letter which he had received from Mr. Bush (one of the Bankrupts). The letter was read :—

Port of Newchwang,

6th May, 1867.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS, Esq.,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

SIR,—"I am reluctantly compelled to inform you, that I am in immediate want of Three hundred Taels, to partly defray the expenses of my family in Shanghai, and shall feel obliged by your placing this sum at my disposal. When I left Shanghai, nearly two months ago, I was led to hope that I should soon be free from my difficulties. Unfortunately such a prospect seems more remote now, than when I arrived here, one month since, and as I cannot expect that friends will continue the support which I have been fortunate enough to receive for the last six months, I shall take it as a great favor if you can point out to me by what means in law, I can be placed in a position to earn the common necessaries of life. The suspense and anxiety caused by the delay in the settlement of Maitland, Bush and Co.'s Bankruptcy, are seriously affecting my health, as well as that of my wife."

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. humble servant,
HENRY E. BUSH.

The JUDGE said that, on referring to the Bankruptcy Act 1861 by which he was bound, and to a book of rules sent him by Sir E. Hornby it was impossible to tell what he should do, as one contradicted the other; but as it was a matter for the Creditors more than the Court, he was prepared to hear any proposition with regard to allowance for the Bankrupt.

Mr. KNIGHT, speaking on the part of the creditors whom he represented, said that, during his visit in the south last winter, he had seen all those interested in the affairs of Maitland Bush & Co., and much surprise was expressed that no allowance had been made for the Bankrupt's maintenance, even for passage money to Shanghai. But before going into the question he would ask the Court whether, as he felt sure the creditors generally very much desired that the estate should be handed over to Mr. Bush to liquidate, this could not be done at once. To facilitate such a course he would withdraw the petitions in the two disputed claims which could then be settled by arbitration. Three-fourths at least of the creditors were represented.

Mr. JAMES E. BUSH, acting for all the other creditors represented, concurred with Mr. Knight, and in reply to Mr. Meadows' question thought five sixths of the creditors were there, putting aside the disputed claims, which however would be subject to Mr. Knight's vote.

The JUDGE.—There are also large creditors in the south.

Mr. J. E. BUSH.—If you refer to Messrs. Adam Scott & Co, I was waiting for a meeting of creditors, as their power did not arrive till 16th April, but I now produce it, as they also, although I do not think the debt (some $13,000) will be allowed, authorise the transfer to Mr. J. E. Bush.

The JUDGE then said that he thought it proper to wait for English and other creditors.

The BANKRUPT submitted that a long notice had already been given, and that delay ought not to be allowed for possible claimants. All the creditors, as such, were represented, and claimants were not creditors till their claims were proved. All the creditors and claimants were in favor of the proposal of Mr. Knight.

Mr. J. E. BUSH, as a proof that long notice had been given produced a power of attorney from Messrs. Snow Sanders & Co., Exeter, England, for £170, who were also in favor of the liquidation; and said that as to the other small English debts such as Smith Elder & Co., letters had been received (by and through H. M's Consul) sympathising with the Bankrupt's misfortune and agreeing to any arrangement that might be entered into.

On Mr. KNIGHT pressing for the transfer, the Judge replied that he had not had time to look into the business, or to study the law, which he had not looked at since the last meeting, and he could not now enquire whether there was the required majority or not. He had called this meeting for the purpose of ascertaining what allowance should be made to the bankrupt, who was entitled to some support, according to law.

Mr. H. E. BUSH (bankrupt) begged to state that it was no wish of his to burthen the estate, and would rather earn his livelihood, but that he had been kept so long in suspense, and there seemed no end to the delay even now, he had no other means of meeting his family's expenses. He considered there should at any rate be a limit to his detention, and respectfully asked the Court to give some idea when he might expect to be relieved from his anxious position.

The JUDGE.—I have informed you over and over again that I have no time to attend to you, I have official work to do which has prior and superior claims on my time. You persist in troubling me.

THE BANKRUPT.—I thought I had a right, as a British subject, to ask advice and assistance from H. B. M.'s Consul. If I must not trouble you Sir, to whom can I apply?

THE JUDGE.—As I have told you before, I say again, I cannot tell you when I shall have time to attend to you. Do you suppose the British Government will lay aside important business to attend to the affairs of *one* man?

BANKRUPT.—I do not believe the British Government ever intended that even *one* man as you please to term me, should be kept in the suspense which I am now bearing. And I ask you whether it is the fault of the Government that I am detained here away from my family.

The JUDGE.—It is sir. The work I have to do is more than enough for two heads and two pairs of hands. You have held me responsible, and I shall stick now to the strict letter of the law, whatever the delay may be. Your tone, manner, and conduct are altogether objectionable.

BANKRUPT.—I had waited sixteen days, and only asked you respectfully to accept my protest. If the Government, as you say, is the cause of the delay, I must hold the Government responsible for my detention, loss of health and prospects.

The JUDGE.—You may hold the Government responsible if you like.

The JUDGE continued: He could not give the bankrupt any idea as to when his matters would be attended to, and had now only time to go into the question of allowance. He therefore desired the creditors to propose some resolution, and it was settled the bankrup should receive at the rate of Tls. 150 per month from 15th March, payable in advance.

Mr. J. E. BUSH wished to inform his constituents as to the bankruptcy, and begged to know when the next meeting was likely to take place.

The JUDGE replied that the Minister would be here on 10th or 12th, and after his departure, if he had no other important matters to attend to, he should probably call a meeting for 17th to 20th. But really he could not say, as so many things might occur. "I might die," he concluded.

Mr. J. E. BUSH.—"And so might I;" but in the meantime I am quite sure that all those I represent would be glad to have the matter settled as soon as possible.

The JUDGE.—I have been held responsible, and I must be careful now, for I have noticed that an action has been brought against one of my colleagues by a Mr. Reynolds, for Tls. 6,000 on account of some slight deviation of the rules or other. I have done all I could to forward matters, and have not been able to find time like the bankrupt for duck shooting. At the next meeting I shall call upon the creditors and even the bankrupt, to confirm all I have done, in allowing the proofs of debts and accepting the Powers of attorney, and other things which may not be strictly according to law; otherwise I shall not proceed with the Bankruptcy. The Judge again referred to Sir E. Hornby's Book, and read certain duties to be performed by the Court, Registrar &c.,—and said it was not possible for him to be the Court, Registrar, Official assignee, all in one, and yet it was expected he should take all these positions, or be held responsible.

Mr. KNIGHT asked whether at the next meeting, the proposed Transfer could be made.

THE JUDGE said some Deed would have to be drawn up, and the Court must be satisfied that it was for the benefit of all concerned. Until it was determined who were the Creditors and who were not, nothing could be done.

The Court was then adjourned, without notice of the next meeting being given.

MIXED COURT IN APPEAL.

May 28.

Before C. WINCHESTER, Esq., *H. B. M. Consul.*
H. E. THE TAOTAI.

E. J. HOGG *vs.* A-CHUN & A-YU.

This was an appeal against a decision of the Lower Court. (March 8th.)

The case was a claim for non-fulfilment of lease.

The details of the case will be found in our impression of Feb. 16th.

The rent ordered to be paid up to May 31st of this year. With regard to future rents, fresh arrangements to be made between the parties.

OFFICIALISM.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—An instance of official delay has recently occurred at a Northern port, of so glaring a character, that it behoves all acquainted with the facts to call to them the attention of the public.

On the 28th August, 1866, the members of a firm of long standing and high respectability were forced, by adverse circumstances, to file in their Consulate a petition in bankruptcy. As the winter commences about the 15th November, it was incumbent on the Consul to forward to Shanghai the official announcement of the bankruptcy, with as little delay as possible, in order to enable creditors in the south to transmit the necessary powers of attorney to their representatives here, within such a time as to permit of the settlement of the case, and the issuing of certificates, before the appearance of ice.

No vessels were then about to leave for Shanghai, and the Consul was consequently urged to avail himself of an opportunity which presented itself of communicating with an adjacent open port, by means of a pilot boat; but he declined to do so on the plea that other arrangements had been made. The nature of these arrangements must ever remain a mystery, as when at last a steamer was on the eve of starting for Shanghai, the most important papers had not been copied, and he was compelled to request the clerical aid of the bankrupts themselves. In any case, he eventually obtained publicity for his verbose compositions,—ten times longer than announcements of bankruptcies of ten times greater magnitude,—and which informed amused and startled readers that the Bank of England had been suddenly transported to mud plains, bathed by the extremest waves of the China sea.

Finally, a meeting was convened on the 5th November, at which the powers of attorney presented were alleged to be inadmissible, on account of the insufficiency of the wording. Yet one of these documents was signed and drawn up by Mr. Fraser, Law Secretary to the Supreme Court. On this occasion the Consul decided that certain goods, which were claimed as consignments, must be comprised among the assets of the estate. The bankrupts subsequently proceeded to Shanghai, at their own expense, to earn their living. Before departing, they were told that they must again appear at the Consulate on the 15th of April, 1867.

The drop scene is now lowered for over five months, during which the Consul could have had but little necessary official work to perform, and which were no doubt pleasantly passed by him in sleeping, riding, reading, and in taking a short trip to the interior.

When the curtain rises on the 15th April, we find him consenting to accept the powers of attorney which he had previously declined to receive, and, in addition, stultifying himself by deciding that the goods to which I have referred should be treated as consignments, and should be delivered up

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During the meeting, and at its close, he announces that some points must be reserved for further consideration, as throughout the winter—poor overworked man!—he has not had time to study the law bearing on the case! It would, therefore, be interesting to learn on what grounds he reversed his first decisions. He added, that another meeting would soon be called.

Two days afterwards, the claimants of the goods were informed, when, in one case, a sale had already been effected—that, the judgement in their favour was an erroneous one, and had been cancelled! The claims, it was stated, should they be persevered in, must be brought in the form of civil suits. One, at least, of the representatives of the owners, expressed his willingness to institute the suit in two days, and received a reply to the effect, that, at present, the Consul must decline to carry on correspondence, or take any judicial action in the bankrupt affair!

One of the partners of the firm was detained at Shanghai by a serious accident; the other, at great personal loss and inconvenience had returned. He had arranged, with the unanimous assent of his creditors, that the case should be taken out of bankruptcy, and hoped that it would be settled definitively in a few days. To him, therefore, the extraordinary and inconsistent attitude of the gentleman whose duty it was to protect and aid him, was as unexpected as disastrous.

Private considerations of a most urgent character, rendered it indispensable that he should at once proceed to Shanghai. Yet, all this, when explained in the most courteous and respectful manner, only elicited a repetition of the former unprecedented refusal to carry on correspondence on an official question, coupled with an assertion, that, had the other partner not been disabled by a broken shoulder blade, he would have been dragged away by warrant. And when the representatives of the creditors urge, that the course which is being pursued is altogether opposed to the wishes of those for whom they are agents, they are told that the action to which they object, is that sanctioned by law, "that,—"(I quote the very words,)—it is the speedi-"est and the best, and that, of course, "nothing can be speedier and better than "the speediest and the best."

It is necessary to add, that the port in question possesses but three merchants; and that on the whole there are barely a score of resident subjects, of the same nationality as the bankrupts. For protecting their interests in the manner I have described, the representative of an occidental Government receives annually £1,300.

But perhaps the Government has no option; he must either remain where he is, or he dispensed with altogether, for, in the name of all common sense, what could be done at a larger port, with a Consul who requires over eight months to a simple case of bankruptcy, possessing no complications, and involving very few claims?

Yours truly,
JUNIUS,

Shanghai, 22nd May, 1867.

The following correspondence relates to the outrageous punishment recently inflicted by the Che-hsien on a Chinese Municipal policeman.

Copy

COUNCIL ROOM,
Shanghai, 14th May, 1865.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to enclose Copy of a special report received by me from the Superintendent of Police, detailing the arrest by the Chinese Authorities of a Native Constable in the employment of the Municipal Police.

The Council have been informed that the Constable has been severely beaten, and I hasten to request the favor of your prompt interference on his behalf, the arrest having been made under circumstances altogether informal and, as I have reason to believe, in consequence of false charges suborned by inferior officials, whose illicit proceedings he has interrupted.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obdt. Servant,

(Sd.) F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

True Copy,
(Sd.) ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

C. A. WINCHESTER,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

WILLIE P. MANGUM,
U. S. Vice-Consul General.

Shanghai Municipal Police Force.
SPECIAL REPORT.

Copy

May 13th, 1867

I have to report for the information of the Watch Committee, that I have received information that one of the Native Constables in the employ of the Council was arrested inside the City on the evening of the 11th inst., by some runners belonging to the Che Hsien's Yamen, and is now detained in the above Yamen.

The Constable has not been to the Station since the 11th inst.

I reported the matter at once to the Mixed Court and to Chaloner Alabaster, Esq.. H. B. M.'s Vice-Consul, who promised to write into the City at once.

(Signed) C. PENFOLD,
Superintendent.

True Copy,
ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Watch,
No. 455.

COUNCIL ROOM
Shanghai, 25th May, 1867.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to my letter of the 14th Instant, handing you a special report from the Superintendent of Police relative to the arrest of a Chinese Constable belonging to the Municipal Police Force, I have now the honor to inform you that the man above referred to, was brought to the "Central Police Station about 6 P.M. "on the evening of the 14th instant, by "Mr. Vice-Consul Alabaster."

The man is still in a very weak state, having been cruelly punished by the City Authorities. The Municipal Medical Officer was at once called for to see him; Dr. Coghill's report as to the condition of the man is appended (marked A).

The statement of Lee Kyung 李勒 detailing the particulars of his arrest, and the treatment he subsequotly received at the hands of the Che Hsien, is transmitted herewith (marked B).

The Superintendent of Police furnished me with a report (marked C), affording full information respecting the duties upon which the Native Constable was employed on the day of his arrest, and from Mr. Penfold's statement, it will be seen that the accusation of the Che Hsien against the Native Constable for having taken a warrant from the former's Officers is false, and that such a proceeding on the part of any of the Chinese Constables is wholly impossible.

It is unnecessary for me to point out to you that, if the Native Police in the employment of the Municipality are not assured of complete protection in the discharge of their duties, there is an end to the utility of the force; and on behalf of the Council, acting for the Land Renters of Shanghai, I enter as earnest protest against the proceedings of the Che Hsien, which appear to have been as vindictive as they were unjustifiable. I demand the fullest investigation at the hands of the Native Authorities into all the circumstances of the affair, restoration of the property taken from the Constable, and indemnification for the cruel treatment to which he has been subjected, as well as punishment of the persons who preferred false charges against him, and security for the future, against the repetition of such a gross outrage as that of which I now complain.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd.) F. B. JOHNSON,
Chairman.

C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.,
H.B.M.'s Consul.

WILLIE P. MANGUM, Esq.,
U.S. Vice-Consul General.

(A.)

Copy.

I hereby certify that I have examined native detective Lee King Foo and find that he has been very cruelly punished by the bamboo on the posterior surfaces of the thighs, to the extent of causing considerable destruction of the integument.

(Sig.) J. G. S. COGHILL, M.D.

True Copy,
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 15th May, 1867.

(B.)

POLICE OFFICE,
Shanghai, May 17th, 1867.

STATEMENT OF LEE KYUNG.

On the 8th of the Chinese moon at about 7 o'clock P.M. as I was entering the North gate on my way home, I was met by Tsung-Ling, Tong Yung, Chum Mow, Jen Ping, Ker Tuk, Hau Siung Ding, Tsung Yung Kwa, and others, in all about twenty persons, who arrested me and took me to the Chi Hien's Yamen, beating me all the way. I was shut up in the prison, they went in and informed the officer. I was then brought before the Chi Hien, who asked me, why did you strike my officers and take from them the warrant which I gave them? We do not send any Despatches now; that has been done away with. I answered, your Excellency I did not strike your officers or take the warrant from them, it was Mr. Smith who arrested them, and took them with the warrant to the Police Station. The Chi Hien's officers standing by, said this is the man who is concerned in every thing done on the Yang King Pang, and we cannot attend to your orders, because he prevents us. The Chi Hien hearing this, said, take him out and beat him; they took me out and gave me four hundred blows, I then begged the Chi Hien to have mercy on me, and told him that I had nothing to do with this and that if he would investigate the matter he would find it was Mr. Smith, who had the men arrested, and that I had nothing to do with it. The Chi Hien then said you want to mention a Foreigner's name again do you, take him out and beat him again. They then struck me one hundred blows.

The Chi Hien then said, I want you to tell what men were engaged with Mr. Smith in the arrest of my men, I want also the name of the Brothel, the name of the girl, and the name of the man who wanted her. I want also the name of Ah Sung, little Ningpo, and others concerned in a former case. He then ordered the men to shut me up in prison; they put a heavy chain on my neck and pulled me up, at the same time demanding ten dollars from me. I had no money and could not endure the pain so I told them to take my watch, they pawned it for four dollars and fifty cents. I gave them three dollars and used the remainder myself. They then took off the heavy chain and put on a small chain. They said to me be quick and call some one to be security for you. If within three days no one should come, we shall put you into the inner prison. While beating me they broke the bamboos over me and the men were paid four dollars to beat me severely.

(Signed) C. PENFOLD,
Superintendent.

True Copy
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary Municipal Council.

(C.)

POLICE OFFICE,
Shanghai, May, 18th, 1867.

I would respectfully submit the attached statement from Native Constable Lee-Kyung, also a Certificate from Dr. Coghill.

At 10 A.M. the 9th instant, five Chinese were brought to the Central Station by E. M. Smith, Esq., charged with kidnapping a girl from one of his houses. They were all sent direct to the Mixed Court, a warrant was brought to the Central Station by a Chinaman, while the men arrested by Mr. Smith were at the Station. The warrant was handed to Native Constable Lee-Kyung, who handed it to Inspector Fowler, and the latter handed it to a Chinaman in the office. During this time the prisoners were sent to the Mixed Court, and the man who brought the Warrant had followed them. Thus the warrant was left at the Central Station, but not with Lee-Kyung. The only time he had the warrant in his possession was when he received it from the man who brought it, and handed it to Inspector Fowler, who was standing close to him at the time, and who saw him receive it from the man who brought it. The men were arrested by Mr. Smith about 10 A.M.. Lee-Kyung was at the Central Station at 9.30 A.M., and remained there until after the prisoners left for the Mixed Court.

From the Constable Lee-Kyung's statement, two men named Cheang Mow and Jen Ping who are in the employ of the Chi-Hien took an active part in his arrest: these men were sentenced by the Mixed Court May 3rd 1866, for squeezing (see reports of that date,) the former to one hundred blows and fourteen days Cangue, and the latter to fourteen days imprisonment. Native Constable Lee-Kyung was employed to make some enquiries concerning these men at the time of their conviction. This might account for the animosity shown by these men against the Constable while in their custody, and before the Chi-Hien.

That Lee-Kyung has any power either to prevent or assist in the execution of any warrant, is as absurd as untrue. When any warrant from the Chinese Authorities is brought to any Police Station, a Foreign Constable is sent with them to arrest the person or persons mentioned in such warrant.

(Signed.) C. PENFOLD,
Superintendent.

True Copy,
ALEX. JOHNSTON,
Secretary Municipal Council.

THE CUSTOMS SERVICE.

(China Mail.)

The return which we yesterday published of the various appointments in the Chinese Customs service during the last year is exceedingly suggestive. Despite the sneers of those who are given to laugh at what they consider an affectation of officialism, it must be conceded that the most effectual means of divesting the Custom Service of that savour of "adventurism" which clung to its early days, is to give it a definite status towards the public. Its members must feel that although they are the employés of a government which but too often shows its weakness in accepting the services of any one with tact and ability enough to force his services upon it, no matter what his character, they are something more than well paid but almost irresponsible agents. The publication of such a list annually fixes their positions not only towards each other, but gives them, by courtesy at least, an appropriate rank with the officials in Her Majesty's service; for if a vice Consul and a Customs official are are each held to rank with natives of a certain degree, they must presumably be held to rank with each other. The two services being so entirely separate, while at the same so bound together by the necessity for courteous co-operation, this principle is in practice tacitly admitted. Hence the jealousy which might not unnaturally exist between those in the service of Her Majesty and those acting on behalf of the Chinese government, is obviated partly by necessity and partly by the good feeling which has hitherto been a distinguishing characteristic of the employés of either service. For this reason we repeat that any step which tends to place the Customs service in a better social position tends also to powerfully increase its personal influence in the performance of duties which must necessarily at times clash with mercantile interests, and to keep its ranks filled with men who would, as a rule, do no discredit to any service whatever.

While thus approving the principle which prompts the Inspector General to do all in his power for the social consideration of his subordinates, an examination of the list of changes for the preceding year renders it impossible to discover upon what rule the various appointments are based. In some cases it would seem that length of service was the claim which had been acknowledged as paramount, while in others peculiar ability has very evidently turned the scale in favour of those promoted. But having come to this conclusion, one is much surprised to observe that certain officers whose claims to promotion are undoubted, have been entirely passed over, and that many who certainly have, comparatively speaking, no claims whatever, have left their less fortunate companions in the rear. In a few instances, again, retrograde steps have been made by those who were considered to be "well up" at head quarters, and this from no reason discoverable by themselves, their fellow-officers, or the public. Some of the appointments gazetted, as well as others which have recently been made, have excited no small discontent throughout the Customs service; and as the publication of the "Gazette" fairly lays it open to general criticism, we cannot but refer to the feeling which we are well aware is not confined to individuals at particular ports but has unfortunately become but too general in all classes of those employed under Mr. Hart's supervision.

For very obvious reasons we refrain from referring to individuals, but the Inspector General may learn from our columns, a fact, which it is scarcely probable will be communicated to him direct by his own subordinates. That this feeling of discontent at the arbitrary manner in which he dispenses his patronage extends from Peking to every part on the coast is but too well known to all who are in any way brought into contact with members of the Customs service. His answer to the discontented would naturally be—"If you don't like the employment, resign," but in the course he is pursuing he apparently forgets two or three not unimportant considerations. To commence with, anything approaching a general resignation, would utterly disorganise the service as now constituted. Interpreters with a competent knowledge of Chinese are not easily replaced, while any apparent lack of confidence in him on the part of his subordinates must seriously damage him with the Chinese Government. He doubtless believes that the attractions of the service are sufficient to maintain the loyalty of nine-tenths of its members. But presuming such to be the case, there is a considerable hazard of exciting a discontent which in the end must reach Chinese ears. Once provoke this far enough and let some one appear with an ability for supplanting him equal to that in former years displayed by Mr. Hart towards Mr. Lay, and the Peking Government would as little hesitate to "throw him overboard" as they did his predecessor.

The remedy for the discontent to which we allude is in Mr. Hart's own hands, and if he be wise he will apply it. Let the foreign Customs, now no longer constrained to accept the services of any unemployed youths glad to get a respectable situation, be placed upon a defined basis. That of seniority, subject to exceptions in favor of great ability or meritorious services, would in all probability be the best. But whatever plan be adopted, let those employed understand fully the terms upon which they serve. Youths will then no longer be placed over the heads of men senior in service, far senior in years, and far their superiors in official ability. Employes will not one day be the seniors of twenty and the next day find themselves only the seniors of two or three; while those who are admitted on all hands to have deserved promotion will not be kept back from personal antipathies or the calculation that "they will stand it" so long as is convenient to the Inspector General.

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1866.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total of last Report			271214.64	11529.59	310.91	282058.14	5770.12	1167.07	24538.59	6080.35	2174.94	8790.94	20670.77	68235.98
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	271214.64	11529.59	310.91	282058.14	5770.12	1167.07	24538.59	6080.35	2174.94	8790.94	20670.77	68235.98

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolung.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total of last Report			395.13	..	..	395.13	861.15	59981.13	15371.20	549.59	5581.06	12074.29	14140.33	109857.65
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	395.13	..	..	395.13	861.65	59981.13	15371.20	549.59	5581.06	12074.29	14140.33	109857.65

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Total of last Report			12030.42	733.75	35227.88	47992.05	..	75.96	1407.52	..	..	24.50	82.42	1590.40
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	12030.42	733.75	35227.88	47992.05	..	75.96	1407.52	..	..	24.50	82.42	1590.40

SILK.

To Great Britain.		To Marseilles.		To America.		To Hongkong & Coast Ports.		Total China.		Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
19399.03	24611	2631.40	3348	66.49	89	167.28	199	22235.14	27849	6902	34751

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Transhipped.	Piculs.
Total of last Report		9347.25	4155.76	324.00	59947.15	3239.50	..	31491.41	4881.09	..	110927.92
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
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		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		9347.25	4155.76	324.00	59947.15	3239.50	..	31491.41	4881.09	..	110927.92

OPIUM.

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 25TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	208	208.00	157	188.40	10	12.00	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	47	47.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	255	255.00	157	188.40	10	12.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	18	18.00	83	99.60	50	60.00	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Taiwan.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	91	91.00	55	55.00	151	151.00	116½	116.50	324	324.00	..	..	57	57.00	..	..	794½	794.50
Patna	2	2.40	..	..	2	2.40	3	3.60	2	2.40	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	12	14.40
Benares	1	1.20	..	..	6	7.20	5	6.00	15	18.00	..	..	3	3.60	..	..	30	36.00
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3.00	..	..	3	3.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	94	94.60	55	55.00	159	160.60	124½	126.10	341	344.40	..	..	66	67.20	..	..	839½	847.90

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SHANGHAI, JUNE 1, 1867.

The English Mail of 10th April arrived per *Malacca* on the 25th; her news having been anticipated by the Telegram, and private advices by the *Yung-Hai-An* on the 23rd. We have had numerous arrivals which have added to our Stocks of Shirtings, Woollens, Iron, Coal, and Sundries, and increased the general stagnation of the Market. On the 27th, the following were added to the list of Vessels in port—*Sir Lancelot, Hoang-Ho, Coulnakyle, Gossamer,* and *Laurel;* and on the 28th, the *Mary Whitridge* from New York, and *Maiden Queen* from Liverpool. The Coal-laden vessels from Great Britain are enumerated below, besides which there have been the usual arrivals from the Coast, &c., &c. There are a goodly number of vessels laid on for London,—to carry New Season's Teas, amongst which we find the *Coulnakyle, Isles of the South, Gossamer; John R. Worcester, Sir Lancelot, Peter Denny, Whinfell, Caller-Ou, City of Aberdeen, Anglo Saxon, Silver Eagle,* and either the *Agamemnon* or *Ajax* steamer.

The Market perfectly inactive awaiting intelligence of Peace or War.

SOFT GOODS.—The tendency to firmness in some few articles, referred to in our last, has been quite dissipated by the numerous arrivals above chronicled. If however, Importers be true to themselves, the aggregate quantity of imports is not sufficient to cause permanent depression, and a little confidence and no haste to sell, will soon restore the equilibrium of the Market. Any anxiety to sell may cause a further decline—the more particularly so as goods now to hand, could by telegraphic advices be replaced on advantageous terms.

Grey Shirtings.—Native dealers shew no disposition to buy, small transactions are reported at for 8 lb. 4 Tls. 2.45 *a* Tls. 2.50.

T-Cloths.—Mexican or best makes of 7 lb. continue in fair demand at Tls. 2.40 *a* Tls. 2.45, other weights not wanted,

White Shirtings.—No sales reported from which accurate quotations can be given. Fancy Cotton Goods without Market.

WOOLLENS.—The almost simultaneous arrival of several vessels from England has checked business in these as in other Goods.

Camlets.—Rates have still a downward tendency, there being more sellers than buyers—*S S,* may be quoted Tls. 13.50 *a* 14.

Spanish Stripes.—Quiet at last rates.

Long Ells.—Sales since the departure of the Mail, amount to Tls. 7 *a* 7.25 for *H H* Assorted, and Tls. 7.35 *a* 7.60 for ordinary to best Scarlet.

Figured Orleans.—Late arrivals have depressed prices—and there are no buyers unless at a considerable concession on last quotations.

METALS.—Arrivals have had their influence on this Market. Merchants have been enabled to satisfy the requirement of dealers, and quiet reigns throughout.

COALS.—The *Caller-Ou* arrived on the 24th May from Shields, and the *Anna Dorothea* on the 30th from Cardiff. Supply does not overrun demand, and prices through nominal from the absence of stocks continue firm.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls.	16 nominal.
N. Wales ,,	,,	15 ,,
English ,,	,,	14 *a* 15.
Anthracite ,,	,,	12.50 *a* 13.
Sydney ,,	,,	11
Japan ,,	,,	7.50 *a* 8.
Formosa ,,	,,	6 nominal.

Sales at quotations of Anthracite, Sydney, and Japan. Stocks of all kinds very much reduced.

SUGAR.—The Market has somewhat improved for holders. Manila—Brown, has been sold at an advance of 2 *a* 3 mace per Picul on rates accepted early in May.

Canton—White	Tls.	5.80 @ 6.30.
do. Brown	,,	3.70 @ 3.80.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Continues in request, very little coming forward and the enquiry for Sandal and Japan Woods is constant, being required for the River Ports. Black Pepper—Tls. 6.10.

STOCK & SHARES. } Nothing to report.
LAND & HOUSES. }

EXPORTS.

TEA.—No transactions have taken place on our market of last season's stock, but we are advised per *Hirado* to-day of settlements of over 30 chops in Hankow, of the new season's crop, latest prices although shewing a fall in actual taels price, do not show any decline. The *Hirado* brings down 4 chops only, for these we believe freight have been engaged. The arrival of the *Moyune* with last Mail's Telegram, has put a stop to all business.

SILK.—About 200 Bales of the New Crop have arrived; but as yet we hear of no settlements. Both Foreign and Chinese are waiting the arrival of further Home advices—the question of Peace or War being all important.

The Season's Silk will we think, prove coarse in size, though in other respects it will be far superior to last year's.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

There has been still no business done for the next mail. Some chops of Tea have been bought at Hankow, but nothing has transpired in regard of the exchange of bills drawn against them. It is probable that Bank rate will open at 6 % for 4 months' sight. It is reported that some 400 Bales Silk will be shipped by next mail, but only for Chinese account.

On London	Bank Rate, sight,	5s. 10½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 0d.	
	Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 1d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight,	6s. 1½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank,		fcs. 7.70.	
Documentary, 4 months' sight,		fcs. 7.72½.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		Rs. 300 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— ,, ,, ,,		Rs. 299 ,, ,,	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight,		26½ per cent discount.	
,, Private, 15 days' sight,		...	

Bullion:—

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168.½ per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.
Bar Silver.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.
Mexican Dollars.—74.2 cents each.
Carolus Dollars.—75 ,, ,,
Copper Cash.—1360 per Tael.

CHEFOO.

The following charters have lately been arranged:—
Duck, 2,800 piculs, to Nagasaki, 5 days, $450.
Albert Victor, 8,500 piculs, to Amoy, 15 days, $2,000, if to Swatow, $2,200.
Alsen, 13,500 piculs, to Swatow, 28 days, 27½ cents per picul.
Rubicon, 4,800 piculs, to Foochow, 20 days, $1400.

NEWCHWANG, MAY 16, 1867.

Manchester goods have arrived pretty freely and a fair business has been done. Over 800 bales Drills have arrived this season; American are now worth Tls. 4.50 *a* 4.60; Dutch, Tls. 4.00; Colored Spot Shirtings, Tls. 3.30; Colored Brocades, Tls. 3.40 and Figured Orleans (small and favorite patterns) Tls. 5.00 *a* 5.50; 900 pcs., 9 lb. 10-12 Grey Shirtings have been bartered at Tls. 3.15; Scarlet Spanish Stripes, 7½ *m. a* 8 *m.* per yard.

Opium.—The market has improved and considerable sales have been made; good Malwa is in demand and saleable at Tls. 590 per picul, 516 chests drug have reached here this season, about 250 of which are still in stock.

Exports.—Only four vessels are left in port, and no arrivals for the last few days, yet rates keep up.

Bean Cake,	Tls.	3.60	per 10 pieces.
Peas (cargo),	,,	2.80	,, shoe.
Millet,	,,	2.14	,, ,,
Rice,	,,	6.00	,, ,,
Oil (Pea),	,,	3.45	,, 95 catties.

The Brit. bark *Ecliptic* left here a few days since for Tientsin with millet, the first foreign vessel loaded with grain from this for that port.

HANKOW, MAY 27, 1867.

IMPORTS.

There have again been considerable sales of imports at prices showing in some instances a slight improvement on our last quotations. 8lb. 4 oz. Grey Shirtings are quoted at 2.69 to 2.73.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Grey Shirtings—				
7 to 7½ lbs.	℔ pc.	2.3.0	to	2.4.5
8¼ to 8½ ,,	,,	2.6.9	,,	2.7.3
9 to 10 ,,	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.6.5
White Shirtings—				
56 to 60 reed	,,	2.6.0	,,	.....
64 to 66 ,,	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.8.0
68 to 72 ,,	,,	2.9.0	,,	3.2.0
T-Cloths—				
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	,,	1.9.0	,,	2.0.5
7 to 7½ ,, 32 ,,	,,	2.3.5	,,	.....
8 to 8½ ,, 36 ,,	,,	2.7.0	,,	2.9.0
Drills—				
American, 40 yds.	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.4.0
English, 40 yds.	,,	3.7.0	,,	4.0.0
Handkerchiefs, Brown	℔ doz.	0.8.0	,,	0.8.5
Spotted Shirtings—				
White	℔ pc.	2.8.0	,,	2.9.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.3.0	,,	3.6.0
Brocades—				
White	,,	2.8.5	,,	.....
Dyed, Assorted	,,	3.7.0	,,	4.0.0
Damasks—				
White	,,	4.3.0	,,	4.7.0
Dyed, Assorted	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.5.0
Chintz, Assorted	,,	2.1.0	,,	.....
Velvets—				
18 in. Black	℔ yd.	0.1.8	,,	0.1.9
22 in. Black	,,	0.2.8	,,	0.2.9
Orleans Cloth—				
Plain	℔ pc.	5.0.0	,,	5.5.0
Figured	,,	5.3.0	,,	.....
Woollens—				
Spanish Stripes	℔ yd.	0.6.5	,,	0.8.5
Habit Cloth	,,	1.5.0	,,	2.1.0
Medium Cloth	,,	1.1.0	,,	1.3.0
Broad Cloth	,,	1.3.0	,,	1.5.0

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Woollens—Continued.				
Camlets, English, S	℔ pc	15.0.0	to	15.7.5
S S	,,	13.7.5	,,	15.0.0
S S S	,,	12.5.0	,,	13.0.0
B B B	,,	18.5.0	,,	19.5.0
Lastings	,,	14.0.0	,,	14.2.5
Long Ells—				
H H Scarlet	,,	7.3.0	,,	7.4.0
Assorted	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.2.0
G G ,,	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.2.0
Scarlet	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.3.0
Metals—				
Lead	℔ pl.	5.6.0	,,	.....
Tin	,,	19.0.0	,,	20.5.0
Raw Cotton	,,	14.5.0	,,	19.0.0
Sugar—				
Brown, Canton	,,	4.2.0	,,	4.6.0
Amoy, &c.	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.1.0
Manilla	,,	3.9.0	,,	4.2.0
White, No. 1	,,	7.4.0	,,	7.5.0
No. 2	,,	6.2.0	,,	6.8.0
Japan Produce—				
Seaweed, Long	,,	3.8.0	,,	3.9.0
Cut	,,	4.0.0	,,	6.0.0
Isinglass	,,	45.0.0	,,	46.0.0
Mushrooms	,,	31.0.0	,,	36.0.0
Cuttle Fish	,,	10.0.0	,,	12.5.0
Straits Produce—				
Pepper, Black	,,	6.5.0	,,	6.9.0
Rattans	,,	3.8.0	,,	4.8.0
Sandalwood, Old	,,	12.5.0	,,	13.5.0
,, New	,,	3.5.0	,,	4.5.0
Sapanwood	,,	2.6.0	,,	4.3.0
Opium—				
Malwa new	℔ ch.	565	,,	575
old	,,	...	,,	...
Patna	,,	455	,,	460

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
Oils—				
Sow-yow, 63 catties	℔ tub	5.5.0	to	5.6.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	,,	4.5.0	,,	4.8.0
Pa-Tong-yow	℔ pl.	5.7.0	,,	5.9.0
Chayow	,,	9.0.0	,,	9.1.0
Tallow	℔ pc.	7.4.0	,,	8.0.0
Fungus	℔ pl.	21.5.0	,,	22.0.0
Wax—				
White	,,	230.0.0	,,	235.0.0
Yellow	,,	26.0.0	,,	33.0.0
Rhubarb, Sze-chuen	℔ pl.	3.5.0	,,	4.5.0
Tobacco—				
Green	,,	36.0.0	,,	40.0.0
Yellow	,,	26.0.0	,,	33.0.0
Leaf	,,	7.0.0	,,	7.5.0
Hemp—				
White	,,	.....		.....
Green	,,	12.0.0	,,	13.0.0
Safflower, Szechuen	,,	70.0.0	,,	90.0.0

TIENTSIN, MAY 24, 1867.

Owing to the shallowness of the water routes preventing laden boats moving along them, the Shanse traders still decline to operate in imports. Some Tientsin men are offering for small quantities of Grey and White Shirtings, White Spots, and Brocades, Figured Orleans, Lastings, Camlets, and Velvets, and some Peking men for Lead, Tin Plates, English Window Glass. Rates remain without signs of advancing. Japan Straits Produce is asked for, to be purchased on the Canals being full.

Opium.—Nothing doing. Holders have advanced their rates for Malwa and hope to see a fair business done at still higher rates. Patna, dull. Persian, no stock. Tonnage, a large number of sailing craft in port. Nothing to export.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.			
Grey Shirtings,—			
7 lb. per piece	Tls.	2.2.5	
8¼ ,, ,,	,,	2.5.5 *a* 2.6.0	
8½ ,, ,,	,,	2.6.5	
9 ,, ,,	,,	2.7.0	
White Shirtings,—			
reed 56 per piece	Tls.	2.2.0	
,, 60 ,,	,,	2.4.0	
,, 64 ,,	,,	2.7.0	
,, 66 ,,	,,	2.8.5	
,, 72 ,,	,,	3.2.0	
T-Cloth, 24 yards,—			
6 lb. per piece	Tls.	1.9.0 *a* 2.0.0	
7 lb. ,,	,,	2.0.0 *a* 2.1.0	
American Drills,—			
40 yards worth about	Tls.	4.2.0	
American Jeans,—			
30 yards	Tls.	2.9.0	
English Drills,—			
40 yards	Tls.	3.6.0	
30 ,,	,,	2.7.0	
White Spots, per piece	Tls.	2.8.5	
Dyed ,, ,,	,,	3.1.0	
White Brocades, ,,	,,	2.9.0	
Dyed ,, ,,	,,	3.5.0	
Turkey Reds, ,,	,,	2.7.0 *a* 3.1.0	
Chintzes,—			
scarlet ,,	Tls.	1.8.0 *a* 2.4.0	
Velvets, 22 in. black per yd. & blue ,,	,,	0.2.6 *a* 0.2.7	
Woollens.			
Long Ells,—			
Scarlet per piece	Tls.	7.1.0	
assorted	,,	6.6.0	
Camlets, S	,,	15.7.0	
S S	,,	15.3.0	
S S S	,,	14.5.0	
B B B	,,	18.5.0	
Figured Orleans,	,,	5.0.0 *a* 5.4.0	
Plain	,,	4.0.0 *a* 5.2.0	
Lastings,	,,	13.0.0 *a* 14.0.0	
Crape Lastings,	,,	5.8.0 *a* 6.8.0	
Metals.			
Lead, per picul	Tls.	5.6.0	
Tin Plates, per box	,,	5.8.0	
Steel, per picul	,,	4.8.0	
Quicksilver, ,,	,,	48.0.0	
Window Glass, per box	,,	3.0.0 *a* 3.4.0	
Japan Produce.			
Seaweed,—			
Long per picul	Tls.	3.5.0 *a* 4.0.0	
Cut ,,	,,	4.0.0 *a* 5.0.0	

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This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

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17jy 2796 February 19th, 1867.

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tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

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As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

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AND
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(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

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15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

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Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

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they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,

Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.

22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

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FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

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It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

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Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

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CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.

21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

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Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 2044 January 19th, 1867.

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BURROW'S BINOCULAR, FIELD, and SEA GLASSES. *Finest Quality. Specially mounted to stand climate.*

£3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., £8 8s. Power in proportion to Price.

Aluminium Glasses,

Extremely light.

£10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., £18 18s.

The Large Glass at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.

Address, with Remittance,

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Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.

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To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

17ap 1868

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SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths, Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

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20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

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Manufacturers of
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21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec, 1866.

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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 23	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	May 18	General	Trautmann and Co
... 23	Manilla	H. M. S.	.....	Ryan	Tientsin	... 11		
... 23	Yung Hai An	Am str	447	Whiting	Hongkong	... 19	do	Russell and Co
... 23	Lennox Castle	Br sh	693	Brunton	Fuchau	... 17	Poles	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 23	Peter Denny	Br sh	997	Adam	Fuchau	... 16	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 23	Albuera	Br sh	774	Levack	Swatow	... 13	Sugar	Gilman and Co
... 24	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 23	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 22	do	Russell and Co
... 24	Caller-Ou	Br sh	674	Jonss	Shields	Dec. 6	Coals	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 25	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Hongkong	May 20	General	P. & O. Co.
... 25	Argus	H. M. S.	.....	Rivington	Chefoo			
... 25	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 23	do	Russell and Co
... 26	Vulcan	Br str	135	Randall	Fuchau v. Ningpo	... 20	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 26	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 25	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 26	Catharina	Prus baq	340	Molsen	Nagasaki	... 20	Sundries	Order
... 26	Minnie	Br baq	407	Black	Nagasaki	... 20	General	Glover and Co
... 26	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 23	Sundries	Glover and Co
... 27	Carl Wilhelm	Prus baq	240	Lanzen	Nagasaki	... 22	General	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 27	Shanghai	Spa baq	264	Basurto	Manila	April 20	Sugar	John Thorne and Co
... 27	Miaca	Br str	306	Englesome	Tientsin	May 22	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 27	Suwo-Noda	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	... 23	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
... 27	Hotspur	Br baq	522	Corrigell	Nagasaki	... 22	General	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 27	Salamander	Prus baq	425	Detletsen	Nagasaki	... 21	Coal & Lumber	Frazar and Co
... 27	Sir Lancelot	Br sh	885	Robinson	London	Feb. 1	General	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 27	Neptune	Br baq	533	Parkins	Swatow	May 13	do	Fobes and Co
... 27	Vineta	H.P.M cor	.....	Kuhn	Chefoo			
... 27	Hoang Ho	Br sh	690	Carrington	London	Nov. 29	General	Butterfield & Swire
... 27	Coulnakyle	Br sh	627	Morrison	London	Dec. 29	do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 27	Gossamer	Br sh	734	Thomson	London	Jan. 4	do	Blain, Tate and Co
... 27	Laurel	Br sh	638	Norris	London	... 8	do	Gilman and Co
... 28	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 26	Sundries	Russell and Co
... 28	Ying-tsze-fei	Br str	315	Drage	Tientsin	 24	do	Trautmann and Co
... 28	Mary Whitridge	Am sh	837	Cutler	New York	July 5	General	Russell and Co
... 28	Maiden Queen	Br sh	700	Smith	Liverpool	Nov. 21	do	Gilman and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	May 28	do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 29	Charlot	Ham baq	238	Abrens	Amoy	... 14	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 29	Luchow	Prus bg	180	Ulrech	Swatow	... 19	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co.
... 29	Cornelia Mathilde	Dut baq	596	Wolp	Swatwo	... 19	General	Borneo Company Limited
... 30	Maury	Frus baq	420	Harms	Swatow	... 17	Sugar	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 30	Diana	Old baq	320	Toeyel	Swatow	... 18	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 30	Wilhelmina Frederike	Ham baq	400	Forter	Passiet	April 6	General	Turner and Co
... 30	E. W. Seyburn	Am sch	333	Taylor	Nagasaki	May 23	Coals	Frazar and Co
... 30	Anna Dorothea	Br sh	719	Flannery	Cardiff	Nov. 21	do	Order
... 31	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	May 30	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 31	Hirado	Br str	1630	McQueen	Hankow	... —	do	Russell and Co
... 31	Silver Eagle	Br sh	902	Cure	Fuchau	... 27	Poles	Gilman and Co
... 31	Primauguet	H.I.M. cor	.....	Bochet				
... 31	Deroulede	H.I.M.	.....					

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
May 23	Gipsey	Br baq	250	Fullerton	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 23	J. H. Schwenson	Norw sch	441	Voight	Tientsin & Chefoo	Rice. etc.	Wheelock & Meller
... 23	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 23	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 23	Nora Creina	Chi str	160				Chinese Government
... 23	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 23	Challenger	Br sh	649	Brown	Hankow	Ballast	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 23	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	Silk, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 24	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 24	Rodrigo	Spa bg	180	Ezordan	Newchwang	Re-exports	Phillips, Moore and Co
... 25	News Boy	Br sch	309	Boswell	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Master
... 25	Thomas Bell	Br sh	838	Gruzelier	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 25	Glengyle	Br str	1265	Hooper	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 26	Whufoo Pan	Chi str	209	George	Cruise		Chinese Government
... 26	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 27	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	Tea, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 27	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 28	Yung Hai An	Am str	447	Whiting	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	Russell and Co
... 28	Ganges	Br str	742	Bernard	Yokohama	do	P. & O. Co
... 28	Argus	H. M. S.	.....	Rivington	Japan		
... 29	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 29	Resolute	Br sh	634	Holt	Fuchau	Ballast	Gilman and Co
... 29	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 30	Suwo-Nada	Am str	1802	Jayne	Hongkong	Cotton, etc.	Augustine Heard and Co
... 30	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 31	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 31	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 31	Malacca	Br str	1237	Tomlin	Hongkong	Sundries & Re-exports	P. & O. Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
Tonkadoo	Agamemnon	Middleton	Br str	1672	May 17	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	London	Early
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
Tonkadoo	Carthage	Mooney	Br str	580	May 9	Nagasaki	Order		
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
	Fee-loong	Williams	Chi str		Mar 14		Chinese Government		
2 s	Fenella	Chingjay	Chi str	160	Jan 24	Woosung	Chinese Government		
S S N W	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	May 28	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	2nd instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
4 s	Heachew		Am str	30			T. J. Falls		
Tonkadoo	Island Queen	Shaw	Br str	150	May 21	Nagasaki	F. R. Gamwell		
5 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
O D	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Apr 17	Put back	Stevenson and Co		
G L J	Miaca	Englesome	Br str	306	May 27	Tientsin	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Early
6 s	Phase	Hinstin	Fr str	711	May 18	Yokohama	Messageries Imperiales	Yokohama	24h after Mail ar
4 s	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	May 13	Hankow	Chinese Government		
D W	Shanse	Friend	Am str	561	May 6	Ningpo	Russell and Co		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co		Laid up
S S C B	Tahwah	Andrews	Am str	245	Mar 22	Hankow	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
H W	Ta-Yung	Spencer	Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
6 p	Vulcan	Randall	Br str	135	May 26	Fuchau v. Ningpo	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Fuchau	To-day
T J	Ying-tsze-fei	Drage	Br str	315	May 28	Tientsin	Trautmann and Co	Chefoo & Tientsin	2nd instant
	22 Steamers								

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